

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR
VOL. CXXXV. No. 32.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c
a Month. Single Copies, 3c

ELFEGO BACA SHOTS AND KILLS CELESTINO OTERO ON STREETS OF EL PASO; THEN GIVES HIMSELF UP

TURBULENT MEXICAN POLITICS BELIEVED TO BE AT BOTTOM OF TRAGEDY ENACTED LAST NIGHT

After Firing Fatal Shot, Albuquerque Lawyer Drives to Apartments of George W. Armijo and Telephones for Police Captain; Exhibits Bullet-hole in Coat as Evidence That Dead Man Fired at Him First; Declines to Make Any Statement for Publication but Is Said to Have Declared That Assailant Was a Mexican Spy and Was Trying to "Get" Him; Deceased Well Known in Albuquerque, Where He Once Had Trouble.

(Special Dispatch to Morning Journal.)

EL PASO, TEX., Feb. 1.—When seen at the police station last night Elfego Baca, who yesterday afternoon shot and killed Celestino Otero, was at a loss to account for the attempt made on his life.

Otero, whom he knew only by sight, called at the Paso del Norte yesterday afternoon and told Baca that M. Andujo, a Mexican saloonkeeper whom Baca had defended in a neutrality law case at Santa Fe, wanted to see him in the Mexican quarter.

Baca was about to leave the hotel with Dr. F. B. Romero, and the latter's car was at the door, when Otero entered. Otero was invited to get in and ride to the Andujo place, only a few blocks distant. He declined the invitation, requesting, however, that Baca delay his departure to give him time to reach the saloon first.

Baca and Romero arrived at the place, which was closed on Sunday. A crowd of Mexicans was standing around but Andujo was not in sight. Baca and Romero were about to leave when Otero hailed them from the sidewalk. Baca alighted and Otero cursed him in Spanish, drawing an automatic pistol and firing one shot, which tore through Baca's coat front near the second button-hole. The gun was jammed and while Otero was attempting to shoot again Baca fired twice, both bullets taking effect in the right side. Otero lived fifteen minutes and expired on the operating table at the police hospital.

Custom House Inspector Biggs was the first American to reach the scene and saw Baca driving away. Picking up Otero's pistol it discharged in his hands. Eight cartridges remained when the weapon was turned over to the police.

Baca went at once to the home of George Armijo and telephoned the police and surrendered, turning over a .32 Colt, with which he did the killing.

Baca was detained on account of not being able to give bail on Sunday, which is the Texas law. He will probably be released in the morning. He has retained Harris Walthall to defend him. He professes regret but no fear of the consequences. It seems to be a clear case of self defense.

There is reason to believe that the killing was the result of a Mexican feud growing out of the Salazar case. The second man with Otero, Baca believes, was Sylvester Quevedo, a noted bandit whose case he refused to take when Quevedo was held at Fort Bliss.

Baca was here hunting his son George, a student at the agricultural college, who failed to return to college after spending his Christmas vacation here with his sister. Otero has been here since he left Albuquerque. He was known as Dr. Pedro Abeyta.

SLAYER PROMPTLY CALLS UP POLICE AND GIVES HIMSELF INTO CUSTODY

El Paso, Jan. 31.—Elfego Baca, prominent Albuquerque attorney and politician, defeated candidate for congress on the republican ticket in the first state campaign and unsuccessful candidate for the republican nomination for the same office in the campaign last fall, this afternoon fatally shot Celestino Otero at the intersection of Seventh and Santa Fe streets in this city. Otero was removed to the emergency hospital after being shot, where he died soon after his arrival.

After the shooting Baca drove in the automobile in which he had been riding to the apartments of George W. Armijo in the Palms Court on West Missouri street, telephoned to Police Captain W. D. Greet, informed the officer of the shooting, and on the arrival of the latter gave himself up. Baca is now in the city jail here, where he declines to make any statement other than to admit that he shot Otero.

To Captain Greet Baca is said to have stated that Otero opened fire on him while Baca was driving over the city in the automobile of Dr. Romero, and exhibited a bullet hole in his coat as evidence of his assertion. He is also said to have made the statement that Otero was a spy employed by one of the Mexican factions, but this statement was not made to Captain Greet.

Baca has been in El Paso at different times during the past month, and on the occasion of his last visit he issued a statement in regard to the revolution started by General Jose Ynez Salazar, who was Baca's client during his incarceration in a New Mexico prison on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws, and later on a charge of perjury. In the course of this statement the Albuquerque lawyer admitted to newspaper men that he was being shadowed by Villa's secret agents in El Paso and feared that he would be shot from ambush while here on professional business. He stated that the secret police had been shadowing him everywhere he went and following him in automobiles.

The dead man is not well known locally. A number of former Albuquerqueans who knew him in the New Mexico city state that he sold patent medicines and attempted to practice medicine at one time and as a result had trouble of some sort with the Albuquerque authorities.

(Continued on Page Five.)

VILLA ACTIVELY PRESSING WAR AGAINST ENEMY

If Chief Is Wounded, It Is Not Apparent to Persons Who Saw Him Saturday in Aguas Calientes.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—Passengers on today's train from the south who had left Aguas Calientes yesterday declared that they had seen General Villa and that he apparently was not suffering from any serious wound. This dispelled rumors of the last two days that the northern chieftain had been seriously or mortally wounded in an attempted assassination.
Preliminary fighting was reported today as having occurred at Queretaro, a dominant position between Aguas Calientes and Mexico City. Gen. Lucio Blanco was reported as attacking the Villa garrison which was under Gen. Manuel Chao. The results of the battle were not reported.
An aeroplane of the biplane type went south today from Juarez to participate in Villa's campaign against the Carranza troops. It was the second of a flotilla contracted for to pass through this port. The Carranza forces hold the first part of the constitutional revolution and an aerial battle is possible for the first time in the history of Mexican revolutions.

CARRANZA TO PRESS CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO

Vera Cruz, Jan. 31.—General Carranza's army is expected, beginning this week, to endeavor to bring to an early conclusion its offensive campaign against the Villa and Zapata forces.

The belief is expressed at the Carranza headquarters which remains here, that defections from the forces of Villa, Gutierrez and Zapata will make the approaching warfare comparatively easy. Large numbers of Zapata's men, it is said, have offered their services to Carranza.

The Mexican railroad is intact; however here and Mexico City and it is expected that train service with the capital will be resumed tomorrow.

CARRANZA DENIES VILLA WAS BADLY HURT

Washington, Jan. 31.—Denial of reports that General Villa had been seriously wounded, was received at the state department today from American Agent Carothers at El Paso.

TWO GERMANS REPORTED EXECUTED IN MOROCCO

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Dublin, Jan. 31.—The following official statement was made public today:

"Although the French resident general in Morocco had officially assured the American charge d'affaires at Tangier that owing to American representations the death penalty against the Germans, Karl Plicks and Herr Grunfelder, who were accused of high treason, would not be carried out, a written appeal would be forwarded to the president of the French republic, their execution, according to a newspaper report, was carried out nevertheless on January 28."

FRISCO LAWYER IS ARRESTED ON FRAUD CHARGE

John A. Prentice Accused of Getting \$7,500 on Worthless Securities Through Bank of Italy.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 31.—John A. Prentice, an attorney prominent in San Francisco city and financial circles, spent today in a cell at the city prison. Tomorrow he will be arraigned on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses upon which his arrest was caused late last night by the Bank of Italy.

Prentice is specifically charged with having obtained \$7,500 on worthless securities and subsequently, when asked to refund, presenting in payment a check which was not honored by the bank upon which it was drawn. According to the district attorney, Prentice has been involved in operations during the past year through which he is alleged to have obtained approximately \$100,000 through fraudulent misrepresentation and false exploitation of Indian lands in Nevada.

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Rear Admiral Montague, was 73 years old. He served with the fleet in the war with Russia in 1855, in the China war of 1857 and with the naval brigade in the Indian mutiny of 1858. He was retired in 1886.

SUBMARINE IS NOW TERRORIZING BRITISH VESSELS IN IRISH SEA

Three Ships Are Sunk Quickly by Underwater Emden Close to Liverpool; Others Narrowly Escape.

DARING RAIDER HAS PREVIOUS RECORD

English Cruiser Pathfinder Sent to Bottom by Same War Craft's Torpedo Last September.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
London, Jan. 31 (10:55 p. m.)—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21, in its raid Saturday afternoon in the Irish sea in the vicinity of Liverpool, still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and the Kilcom, the latter a small vessel. The crew of the Kilcom was landed on the Isle of Man today by a coastwise steamer.

In addition a German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English channel near Havre—the Tokio Maru and the Icarus.

The Irish sea raider easily made her escape, and shipping interests, confident that she has returned to her base, ordered a reservation of normal traffic today.

This underwater Emden is the same vessel which, last September, torpedoed in the North sea, the British cruiser Pathfinder with a loss of 246 lives, and later destroyed two British steamers off Havre, she found numerous vessels in the waters to which she has centered her activities. In addition to the three vessels she is known to have sunk, at least five other steamers were chased by her. These include the steamer Graphic, with 100 passengers and a crew of forty, and the smaller boats Atreus, Ave, Kathleen and Edwina. All these vessels escaped in zig-zag flight. The Graphic's captain said his passengers don life belts and sent all the members of the crew to the stoke holes that the steamer could keep up full head of steam in flight. The captain also took the precaution to warn by wireless, vessels from coming into the zone of the submarine's activity.

The Allan line steamer Scandinavia from St. John, N. B., January 22, for Liverpool, with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid of the U-21, and put into Queenstown. After remaining in Queenstown for a short time the steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

PARIS REPORT TELLS OF SUBMARINE EXPLOIT

Paris, Jan. 31 (6 p. m.)—The French minister of marine said today that two British ships had been torpedoed in the English channel, off Havre, by a German submarine. They were the steamers Tokio Maru and Icarus. The Tokio Maru was bound from New Zealand to England. Her crew was rescued by the trawler Semper. Her cargo consisted in part of clothing and a contribution of 1,500 pounds (\$7,500), New Zealand's gift to Belgian refugees. No details are available concerning the torpedoing of the Icarus.

In the announcement the ministry of marine said:

"Hitherto the Germans, before attacking a merchant vessel always allowed the crew sufficient time to embark in ship's boats. That custom has now been abandoned as was shown by the torpedoing of the Admiral Ganteaume, which was filled with Belgian women and children refugees. The German marine has decided to violate systematically and deliberately international law."

The Tokio Maru was of 3,912 tons. She sailed from New Castle, New South Wales, on October 29. Shipping records make no mention of the Icarus.

The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, to which reference is made in the statement of the ministry of marine, was sunk on October 24, while on her way from Calais to Havre with a throng of Belgian refugees of whom forty lost their lives.

STEAMER CHASED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Berlin, Jan. 31 (via London, Feb. 1, 1:56 a. m.)—The steamer Leinster, from Holyhead to Kingstown, reports that she was chased by a German submarine for fifteen minutes off the Kish light vessel, but succeeded in escaping.

Kaiser Suffers From Chill.
London, Feb. 1 (4:35 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen says: "Emperor William suffered from a chill owing to the severe weather. He will remain in Berlin until the weather is more favorable."

NOTED BRITISH RETIRED ADMIRAL IS DEAD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
London, Jan. 31 (7:25 p. m.)—Rear Admiral the Hon. Victor A. Montague, died today.

Rear Admiral Montague, was 73 years old. He served with the fleet in the war with Russia in 1855, in the China war of 1857 and with the naval brigade in the Indian mutiny of 1858. He was retired in 1886.

TROOP SUPPRESS RIOTS BY WAR PARTY IN ROME

People Assault Statuesmen Who Wish to Maintain Neutrality and Parade Streets Shouting Against Austria.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Rome, Jan. 31 (4:45 p. m.)—Troops with fixed bayonets had to be called out today to re-establish order at a meeting which had been organized by senators, members of the chamber of deputies and other prominent persons with the purpose of forwarding a movement in favor of Italy maintaining neutrality in the war.

A large number of persons mostly republicans, who are against the maintenance of neutrality, gathered at the entrance of the hall and attacked the neutrals. Deputy Bruno Belmonte, leader of the neutrals, had his ears boxed and some one upset in his face. He defended himself with his cane. During the disorders cries of "shame! Prince von Buelow has bought you, you supporters of Austria," rose from the anti-neutralityists.

Finding the police insufficient, troops were called out and restored order.

After this incident the anti-neutralityists attempted to approach the Austrian embassy, crying, "Down with Austria," "Down with Germany; long live France," and "long live the war."

The troops again had to be called upon to disperse the crowds.

NO NEED TO WORRY OVER ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Jan. 31.—In a booklet entitled "England's Food Supply in War Time," Dr. R. H. Ingham, of the bureau of statistics of the board of agriculture, declared that England is safe for at least a year, no matter what happens. "Bread," he points out, "can be made from other cereals than wheat. By the simple expedient of altering the popular type of loaf, the country could add 10 per cent to its wheat supply, while as a loaf, it would gain in nutritious elements."

"It is a conservative statement to say that for a year, there would be no reason why anyone should go short of bread, even if nothing reached our shores. Livestock, however, would have to go hungry, and beer and whisky would be scarce. Moreover, in potato production the country is self-sustaining."

NOT GUILTY VERDICT OF GEORGIA JURY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—A verdict of not guilty was returned by a jury here late today in the case of Dan P. Lehon, C. C. Tedder and Arthur Thurman, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the Lea St. Frank case. Lehon is southern manager for the Burns Detective agency. Tedder formerly was employed by the agency, and Thurman is a lawyer.

Congressman-elect Dies.

New York, Jan. 31.—William M. Brown, representative-elect in congress for the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania and former lieutenant governor of that state, died here late today of pneumonia.

ITALY SUSPENDS ENTIRE DUTY ON WHEAT IMPORTS

Large Meeting Held in Labor Exchange of Rome to Protest Against Mounting Prices of Foodstuffs.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Rome, Jan. 31 (12:25 p. m.)—A royal decree issued today suspends entirely the duty on wheat and other cereals and flour. Previously the duty on wheat had been reduced from \$1.50 to sixty cents per quintal (220.4 pounds) with large reduction on corn, rye, oats, flour and corn meal.

In addition the decree declares that if it is necessary, wheat will be transported on the railways and steamships at half rates.

The government is authorized by the decree to ascertain the quantity of wheat and other cereals now in private store houses.

Notwithstanding the decree and the measures adopted by the government, a large meeting was held at the labor exchange today, at which inflammatory speeches were made in protest against the high price of bread. It was charged that the high price was due to the government being unable to prevent contraband wheat from going to the belligerents.

A resolution was passed at the meeting which declared that the agitation would continue until the people are able to "impose on the speculators what the government is unable to impose under the law."

The resolution was considered to mean the forcible confiscation of wheat and its distribution among the people.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND AUSTRIANS IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

STRUGGLE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE IMPORTANT BEARING ON WAR IN ITS NEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Czar's Forces Are Pushing Offensive Along Entire Front and Claim Gains in East Prussia, Serious Defeat of Turks in Caucasus and Probable Outflanking of Enemies in Bukovina; Operations in France and Belgium Are Confined Almost Entirely to Artillery Engagements in Which Allies Report Gains of Trenches; Uprising Against British in Africa Is Said to Be Assuming Serious Proportions; German Submarine Is Playing Havoc With English Vessels.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

London, Jan. 31 (10:15 p. m.)—For the fourth time since the beginning of the war the Carpathian mountains, between Dulcia and Wyszow passes, are the scene of a pitched battle. Previous battles were between Russians and Austro-Hungarians, but in that which is developing the Austrians and Hungarians have the assistance of the German armies and are assuming a vigorous offensive.

Despite this, the Russian reports assert the preliminary fighting has turned to the advantage of Russia and that prisoners and guns have been captured.

Austro-German Concentration.

Simultaneously, the Austro-Germans are concentrating armies in the mountains between Bukovina and Transylvania, to prevent an attempt by the Russians to outflank them and on the Rumanian and Serbian frontiers to check any effort of the armies of those countries to take a hand in the fighting, upon the result of which is staked much.

The Russians are also pushing their offensive in East Prussia, while the Germans continue their attack on the Russian positions in central Poland. These operations, however, are secondary to the battle in the Carpathians, the outcome of which is likely to have a marked effect on the future operations of the war.

Turks Defeated Again.

The Russians have inflicted another defeat on the Turks in the Sari Kaniash region, where during a snow storm they crossed a mountain and after heavy fighting captured the commanding general of the Thirtieth Turkish division and his staff and a large quantity of war material.

To add to the difficulty of the Ottoman army, the Russian fleet has resumed its activities in the Black sea and has bombarded the Turkish barracks at Trebizond and Riaz, besides sinking several Turkish sailing vessels used as transports.

Artillery Battles in West.

Except in the neighborhood of La Bassée and in the Artois, where the Germans have resumed their attack, artillery has been the only arm engaged on the western frontier. The Germans again claim to have captured some trenches near La Bassée while the French say that the British have recaptured all the ground which had been temporarily lost.

At that place the British official

eye witness, in a description of the battle of January 25, says that after some of the most desperate hand-to-hand fighting of the war, the Germans were driven out and suffered severe losses.

Notwithstanding this it is evident

that the Germans still are set on breaking the lines which guard the French coast ports, as dispatches coming by way of Holland say they are gathering another fresh army for an attack on the Yser line.

Rising in Africa Reported.

In addition to the operations which they are carrying out in many parts of the African continent, the British are faced with a rising of the natives of Nyasaland, where three settlers have been killed. The situation now is well in hand, according to official information.

The appearance of the German

submarine raider U-21 in the Irish sea, where she sank three small steamers, has caused a momentary flutter in shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and as it is said she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed.

KAISER RETURNED ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH

London, Feb. 1 (12:20 a. m.)—The German emperor's return to Berlin from the front was due to the state of his health, according to a report from the German capital, received by the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Amsterdam.

The emperor, the dispatch adds, will consult his medical advisers concerning his throat, which has given him much trouble. Those who have heard the emperor speak lately, say that his voice is scarcely audible.

KAISER DETERMINED TO VANQUISH ENEMIES

Berlin, Jan. 31 (via The Hague and London.)—"We will stay on hostile territory until the enemy is vanquished or has collapsed," was the assertion made by Emperor William in personally conferring the Iron Cross on a German sailor, according to a report printed by a Cologne newspaper.

A Munich wool expert who visited

northern France on behalf of the Bavarian government, has reported that one billion francs (\$200,000,000) worth of raw and finished material fell into the hands of the Germans in the larger French industrial cities.

These materials included wool, hides, metal and leather. Hundreds of bolts of cloth intended by the French government for military uniforms were found at Lille alone. The German military authorities are reported to be running many factories in the occupied districts.

NATIVE UPRISING IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA

London, Jan. 31 (5 p. m.)—Three white men were killed during an uprising on the night of January 23 among the Ankura tribe near Magera in Nyasaland, British Central Africa. Three women and five children, all white, were kidnapped but subsequently were released. The es-